

AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CITY OF NEW YORK MAY 27, 1948 NUMBER 1375

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF FROG FROM ITATIAYA, BRAZIL

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In a collection of South American frogs belonging to the American Museum of Natural History, a small frog from the slopes of Itatiaya, presumably the highest mountain in Brazil, shows a great similarity to *Eleutherodactylus unistrigatus* (Günther) known only from Ecuador and Bolivia. There are differences in physical proportions, however, and the relationships are consequently best expressed by according subspecific rank to the Brazilian form. It is named for its collector, E. G. Holt. The type is unique.

***Eleutherodactylus unistrigatus holti*, new subspecies**

DIAGNOSIS: Resembles *Eleutherodactylus unistrigatus* in most characters, but differs in having wider upper eyelids, a narrower interorbital space, and the tibia, foot, and hand relatively longer than in typical *unistrigatus*.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE: A.M.N.H. No. 17061, from Alto Itatiaya, Itatiaya, state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, collected in 1921 by E. G. Holt. Vomerine teeth in two small, transverse, well-separated patches behind the choanae and between their internal margins; maxillary teeth well developed; odontoids on the palatine bone weakly developed; tongue smooth, moderate in size, its width equaling one-half the mouth opening, notched and free posteriorly; a tooth-like process in front of lower jaw; snout semi-oval in outline when seen from above, rounding in profile, the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower; nostrils more lateral than superior, nearer to tip of snout than to eye, separated from

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each other by an interval equal to their distance from eye. Canthus rostralis blunt but well defined, the loreal region concave, the upper lip flaring out at an obtuse angle below it. Eye large, its diameter nearly equal to its distance from end of snout; interorbital diameter barely as great as that of the upper eyelid which is clearly set off from the top of the head. Pupilelliptically transverse. Tympanum rather indistinct, small, its rim not very prominent, its diameter equal to one-third that of the eye, separated from eye by an interval equaling its own diameter. Fingers free, with small lateral ridges, the tips of the three outermost dilated into large disks, notched at the tips ("heart-shaped"), that of the third finger about equal to the tympanic area; tip of inner finger rounded and ball-like but scarcely dilated; fourth finger much longer than second, reaching nearly to base of disk of third; no rudiment of a pollex, but a well-developed callosity at base of first finger; subarticular tubercles on hands and feet moderate; toes free, with lateral ridges, all their disks enlarged and dilated, the tips of the third and fourth only bearing perceptible notches; disk of fourth toe about equal to that of third finger, covering the tympanic area; fifth toe somewhat longer than third, reaching to base of antepenultimate phalanx of fourth toe; a small oval inner metatarsal tubercle, and a larger round, outer one; a prominent round tubercle on heel, but no tarsal ridge. Body rather stout, in post-axillary region a little wider than the head. When hind leg is adpressed, heel reaches to center of eye; when limbs are laid along the body, knee and elbow touch; when hind legs are bent at right angles to body, heels overlap considerably. Skin of upper parts heavily glandular, with scattered warts on the back and a row of elongated warts in the dorsolateral region; a wide, low, supratympanic ridge; some small warts near edge of upper eyelids; chin slightly granular; belly and under surface of femur very coarsely granular, with a loose fold of skin bordering the edge of the granular area on the femur anteriorly and posteriorly; a very distinct ventral disk; the skin between this disk and the femoral granules quite smooth.

DIMENSIONS: Head and body, 19 mm.; head length (snout tip to posterior tympanic area), 7 mm.; head width, 7.5 mm.; femur, 8 mm.; tibia, 10 mm.; foot (from base of inner metatarsal tubercle), 10 mm.; hand (from base of first finger), 6 mm.

COLOR (IN ALCOHOL): Dorsum light sepia; a seal brown line between the upper eyelids, the area on the snout in front of this

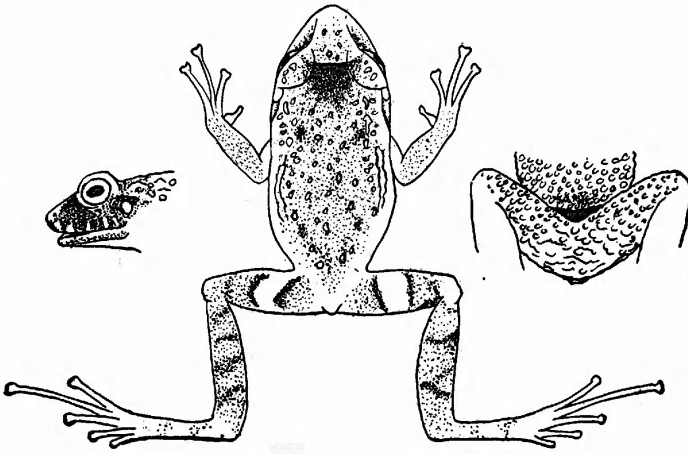


FIG. 1. Lateral view of head, dorsal view of body, and ventral view of femoral region of the type of *Eleutherodactylus unistrigatus holti*, A.M.N.H. No. 17061. All $\times 2$.

line paler; brown spots encircling some of the large warts on the back; coarse brown reticulations on posterior femur; venter immaculate fawn color.

